Up to March 28 NORTH VISTNAM
Wason
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U. S. AIRCRAFT DOWNED

VIETNAM

COURIE

IMPORMATION WEEKLY - E. O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street - Honoi - D. R V. - Let 3841

April 3 1967 No 104

Ath Year

Fighters in the Liberation Armed Forces of Quang Tri Vaputh of the 17th perallel)

• NORTH VIETNAM PEOPLE STAND FOURSQUARE BEHIND PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH

(Page 4

• NEW U.S. WAR ESCALATION DULY PUNISHED BY NORTH VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE

— The Vinh Linh Armed Forces and People on Mar. 20 Night and Mar. 21 Pounded South - Based U. S. Artillery Positions Which Had Been Shelling the North across the DMZ : 1,070 U.S. Troops Killed or Wounded; 17 Artillery Pieces, 51 Military Vehicles and 5 Melicopters Destroyed.

— On Mar. 17 and 25 U.S. Destroyers Stoddord and Oxbourn Damaged in Bac Bo Gulf.

(Page 8)

. 1

• SINCE MID-MARCH THE L.A.F. HAVE WON REPEATED VICTO-RIES ON ALL BATTLEFIELDS

The L.E.F. Annihilated and Badly Mauled 6 Enemy Battalions within 3 Days (Max. 15 - 21, 1967):

- 3 U.S. Infantry and Motorized Battalions Wiped Out, 54 Tanks and Armoured Cars and 46 Other Military Vehicles Destroyed at Bau Bang (Mar. 19).
- 1 Puppet Battalion Wiped Out 80km East-Northeast of Saigon (Mar. 21).
- 1 U.S. Battalion Knocked Down and Another Decimated 30km Northeast of Tay Ninh (Max. 21).

(Page 8)

COMMUNIQUE OF THE LA.F. COMMAND IN EAST NAM BO:

JUNCTION CITY— U.S. BIGGEST OPERATION IN SOUTH VIETNAM— COMPLETELY FOILED

- Over 8,300 Enemy Troops (Mostly G.I.'s) Put out of Action;
- 692 Military Vehicles (Including 387 M.41 Tanks and M.113 Armoured Cars) and 64 Heavy Guns Destroyed; 119 Aircraft Shot Down.

The South Vietnam G.P.X. (Liberation Press Agency) on March 25 released the communique of the Command of the Liberation Armel Forces in East Nam Bo on the big victory of the Tay Ninh armed forces and people over Operation Junction City of the U.S. The communique reads:

IN an attempt to make good their defeats and extracts and extract and extract

The U.S. commanders boasted that this was their biggest ever operation in South Vietnam having the following objectives:

Attack and split up our resistance base, destroy the storages and other installations of the resistance forces.
 Destroy the leading organs of the resistance force.

3. Annihilate part of the Liberation Armed Forces, 4. Set up an outer defeace perimeter for the pupper army units engaged in the "pecification" campaign and clamp harsh control on the people east Nam Bo and around the Saigon-Cholon

5. Secure a military victory of some kind to bolster up the morale of the pupper army and administration and the U.S. troops who were plagued by scepticism and lack of confidence.

Jack of confidence.

However, the Tay Nish armed forces and people continuing the traditions of datastless struggle of their native land, and the heroic native land, and the heroic Armed Forces, continuously and powerfully attacked the enemy, forcing them to isfertupt the operation by inflicting on them most bitter allround defeats.

The enemy has failed to achieve any one of the objectives of the operation. Far from wiping out a single small unit of the Liberation Armed Forces, the U.S. has lost an important part of its forces and a sizeable quantity of war materials.

of war materials.

According to incomplete figures during Operation Justices City and Operation Justices City and Operation Justices City and Operation City and Oper

heavy artillery.

Shattering to the ground the U.S. hope to set up a defence perimeter for the puppet troops engaged in the "pacification" campaign, the guerilla war has developed even more widely

(Continued page 2)

PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATIONS OF 50th ANNIVERSARY OF CREAT RUSSIAN

THE Political Bureau of the Vietnam Worker's Paster Central Committee has decided that the entire Party, army and people will celebrate the 50th iversary of the October Revolution in a manner weether of the great significance of this sterious to

An Organizing Committee has been set up. Its members include Ton Dac Thang, Vice-President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, President of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and President of the Vietnam—USSR Fried. Committee and President of the Vietnam—USSER Friendship Association; Le Duan, First Secretary of the Victual Workers' Party Central Committee, and many

U.S. BIGGEST OPERATION IN TAY NINH FOILED

AY NINH is regarded by the U.S. aggres-sors as the main target for their secstrategic dev. counter - offensive Since October last year, they have successively launched three major military operthree major military oper-ations in this province, involv-ing all told more than 80,000 troops, in an attempt to destroy the Resistance base and the leading organs of the South Vistnamese people, wipe out a part of the L.A.F., establish a security belt in the establish a security belt in the outer perimeter to ease the pressure on Saigon-Gia Dinh, and secure a military success of some kind to set the

puppet army and administra-tion on their feet again and produce some psychological effects. With these vast am-bitions in mind they have bein concentrating all the been concentrating all the efforts they make on this operational theatre. However it is just on this, battlefield that they have sustained the heaviest ever defeats. All their three operations have been foiled one after another and all their objectives have gone up in smoke.

According to a communiqué issued by the Command of the L. A. F. in East Nam Bo in their actions to counter Operation Junction City (including Operation Gad-

sden—its curtain raiser) the armed forces and people of Tay Ninh put more than 8, 300 enemy losses included a hat talions and is companies of the infantry, artillery and armoured forces completely destroyed, and 4 other info try battalions badly mauled. The L.A.F. also destroyed 692 military vehicles (includarmoured personnel carriers) and 64 heavy artillery pieces and shot down 110 aircraft.

Out of the total atrength committed to this operation by the enemy, the L.A.F. destroyed nearly one-fifth of the troops, nearly half the total number of the tands total number of the tands of the total number of the tands total number of the tands total number of the tands to the tendence of the tende Out of the total strength enemy troops, mostly Amer enemy troops, mostly Americans or one-quarter of the U.S. mobile forces in East Nam Bo. They put out of action an infantry brigade, destroyed, or inflicted heavy losses on, 12 battalions and nearly 30 companies of U.S.-puppet troops, destroyed nearly 750 military vehicles and abot down over 170 aircraft. Because of these heavy sethacks. General De Saussure and General Seaman respectively commanding Operation Attlebore and Operation Junction City,

The U.S. wants to reverse black and white. However, no matter how many Amer-ican-style "peace efforts" it may make public — fifteen, twenty five or a hundred it cannot conceal the fact that a nearly half a millionstrong expeditionary army of

N March 27, 1967 in his reply to an intersicu by Victiman News Agency the Spokenman of the Foreign Ministry of the Denocratic of Nictiman made the following of Nictiman made the following the U.S. of deciments on the 10-celled "25 peace efforts" and "5 temporary suspensions of the bomb: sig "by the United State United States".

A FTER the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry made public President Ho Chi Minh's

letter of reply to U.S. Presi-

dent Johnson which exposed

atter have made tortuous

allegations and shown utter embarrassment. The publica-tion of documents on the

so-called "25 peace efforts" and the "5 temporary sus-pensions of the bombing" by the United States is another

perfidious trick of the U.S. to

get out of its political pas-

obduracy and perfidy of U.S. ruling circles, the

of governments of many other countries. On the con-Which is committing in Viet-nam heisous crimes against mankind, frantically stepping trome the 11 C regards the Wanila Conference
which is described as a "war up and expanding its war of aggression in Victnam, serious-ly threatening peace in Southwarca is described as a "war council" by public opinion, the schemes to make the United Nations interfere in the Vietnam problem as well ly threatening peace in South-East Asia and the world; that it is the U.S. which is seriously encroaching upon the independence, sovereignty, the Victnam problem as well as other activities aimed at encouraging aggression as big contributions to peace.

The U.S. ruling circles have also clamoured about the soneutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdoms of Cambodia and Laos and brazenly sabotaging the Geneva Agreements in 1954 on Indo-China and those in 1962 neutrality and torrit called "5 temporary suspen-sions of the bombing in North Vietnam" with a view to

"PEACE" FALLACY

on Laos.

The so-called "peace initia-tives" of the U.S. are in fact tives "of the U.S. are in fact only the rehabiling of wom-out allegations about conditional cessation of bombing in North Vietnam, unconditional dis-cussions, desseculation and causaffer by both sides any casaffer by both sides any case on. That is the language of a gaugater which sites the aggressor and the victim of the aggressor and the victim of the aggressor on the same The U.S. manocurre in making public documents on the so-called "25 peace ef-forts" and "5 temporary suspensions of the bombing in North Vietnam" have footing in order to force the

D.R.V. FOREIGN MINISTRY

EXPOSES U.S.

Vietnamese people to sur-render to the U.S. aggressors. No wonder then that the mention the efforts toward genuine independence and peace made by the govern-ments of the socialist counments of the socialist countries, of Cambodian Head of

DRV FORFICH MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON II THANT'S STATEMENT

A Victnam News Agency correspondent on Mar. 27 asked the Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of teinam to comment on the

the U.S. is occupying South State Norodom Sihanouk and Information Courses the United Nations in New Delhi (India) in its issue on March 6, 1967 quoted U.
Thank Secretary General V. the United Nations, as declar-ing "Hanon views the hostil-ities as a civil war in South Vietnam with Hangs helping one side and the United States the other. Hanoi held that, if the United States was willing to withdraw support for Sai-gon, there might be a possi-bility of reciprocity."

- Of late, Western reports had brokered a solution to the naa proposea a solution to the Vietnam problem. It consists of an appeal for an overall ceasefure followed by a preliminary meeting of a number of parties concerned to discuss the reconvening of the Geneva Conference and finally by the reconvening of the Genera

eign Ministry of the Demo-cratic, Republic of Victuani

'It is as clear as daybobt that the United States is committing aggression against South Vietnam and bombing and shelling the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and that the Vietnamese people are victims of the aggression. The whole world has vehemently condemned the U.S.

sion, and strongly supported the patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people. The reports by the U.N. informa-tion services do not talk tion service do not tally with reality in Vietnam and are contrary to the views of the Government of the Dem-ocratic Republic of Viet-nam. As the U.S. is committing aggression Vietnam, the corre-settle the Vietnam is that the U.S. ggression against the correct way to is that the U.S. must stop its aggression. That is the basic spirit of the 4-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Victnam and the 5-point statement of the South Vict-nam National Front for Liberation The world's people fully support this just stand

To call on both sides to "To call on both sides to cease fire and hold unconditional negotiations while the United States is committing aggression against Vietnam and taking serious steps in its nulitary escalation in both zones of Vietnam is to make no distinction between the aggression, to depart from reality and to demand that the Vietnamese people accept the conditions of the aggres-SOFE

Re the way it is neces vary to underline once again views of the Courses of the Democratic Republi of the Democratic Republic of Victnam which has pointed out that the Victnam problem has no concern with the United Nations, and the United Nations has absolutely no right to interfere in any way in the Vietnam

COMMUNIQUE OF THE LAF. COMMAND IN EAST NAM BO.

(Continued from tage 1)

in the enemy's rear bases in the enemy's rear bases since most of the U.S. mobile forces were pinned down and seriously battered on the ed and the puppet army and nelministration have com-pletely lost confidence in their seriously battered of the battlefront. The generillas in South Tay Ninh continued to step up their activities, lighting a score of victorious battles in Trang Bang and Go Dau, destroying dozens of U.S. armoured cars. U. S. master. The armed forces and people of Tay Ninh are greatly inspired by and proud of their repeated victories. At the end of 1966 they had already folled Operation Attleboro involving At the same time the one 30,000 U.S. troops, causing the U.S. Brigadier General wither war combined with Saussure to be relieved of menus troops has induced his post. Now they brought to complete failure the biggest operation ever con-ducted by the U.S. in South hundreds of puppet troops at Suoi Da, Cha La and Bau Don to leave their ranks. Many "pacification" teams of the enemy such as these in Kien An (south Ben Cat), An_Hoa, Tan Phuec, Phue Hoa (The Dau Mot), Phu Chauh, Binh My (Tan Uyen— Vietnam, decimating and routing a huge force of 45,000 American and mercenary troops, causing the firing of a U.S. general, head of the operational command. Bien Hoa) were annihilated.

In co-ordination with the attacks in Tay Ninh the in many other places includ-ing areas close to Saigon such as Can Trac where they wined out two American companies and a puppet company, Dong Du in Gia Dinh where they inflicted 300 casualties on the U.S. 25th Infantry Division, Duc Hoa (Cholon) where a whole puppet battalion was put out of action, north of Thu Dau Mot town where a s, company was annihilat Most successful was the annihilation of a large U.S. unit composed of an infantry battakon and two motorized battalions at Ban Bang on March 19 night, which sowed terror among the men of the U.S. 4th Division who were providing cover for the transportation of troops and material in

Operation Junction City. As for the U.S. scheme to attack and destroy the resistance base and storages it has also failed completely. The population in the resistbase fought valiantly when the enemy came and resumed production when he had withdrawn. Together on our dear compatriots in with the people the guerilias constantly strengthened the "fighting fighting villages fighting hamlets summed up experiences to in-crease their fighting capacity. Life in the resistance base quickly returned to normal

vy and long-range guns, a vengeance for U.S. attacks

By foiling Operation June-

tion City, the armed forces and people of Tay Ninh have won their biggest victory to date,

inspiriting the people in the province and throughout the country, dealing another mor-tal blow to the second dry-season counter-offensive of the U.S. which is doomed to complete failure. The U.S. aggressors have met a bitter defeat in Tay The Tay Ninh victory have This has been high-d by the dismissal of al Jonathan Seaman, proved that the more troops and weapons the U.S. aggres-sors pour into South Vietnam of the operation

by the U.S. President After the bigger defeats they will suffer, and that never will they be able to turn the tide nor end their passivity. The the failure of this major operation, the morale of the G.I.'s has further deterioratnor end their passivity. The bigger operations they launch the greater will be the chance for the South Vietnam armed forces and people to wipe out the enemy and win glorious victories Reality in Tay Ninh has once more shown the poor morale and combat capacities of U.S. troops when confront-

ed with such a formidable adversary as the Liberation Armed Forces which are as valiant as battle bardened and are moreover guided by the line of invincible people's war. On the contrary, through the days of bitter fighting the days of bitter fighting the armsed forces and people of Tay Ninh have made a big and very important stride forward. The guerilla war has reached such a stage that the eveny is struck wher-ever it goes or is stationed The Tay Nich victory was of a very important signifi-cance in many respects. and at any time of the day or the night. The guerillas gave the enemy no moment of respite, holding it under First of all it spelt out the determination of the armed forces and people of Tay Ninh and East Nam Bo as a whole constant strain and wearing to fight and to win in response to the New Year appeal of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the it out physically. They com-bined large-scale attacks with annihilation attacks against Central Committee of the They wiped out large num-bers of infantrymen while matter to whatever degree of barbarity the U.S. aggressors destroying an increasing num-ber of armoured cars and shooting down more and more aircraft. They carried out might intensify their war of "peaceful negotiations" tricks and psychological warfare methods they might resort to. This determination is interception actions to block the enemy's advance while making deep thrusts into its rear, now engaged in sporadic fights with a small group or rocklike and cannot be bent rights with a small group or team or even one man or wom-an, 'now fighting hig battles with the co-ordination of man-y units. With such resource, for the properties of the pro-of fighting, the guerillas have recorded many exploits, suc-ceeded in defending their horsest conditions, and the conditions of the pro-tants forces to move quickly and mount surprise attacks on the enemy, thus making a very important contribu-tion of the properties of the pro-tact by any material force or any wicked manoeuvre. The vic tory of the armed forces and people of Tay Ninh and others won in Quang Tri, Quang Nam, Kontum, Cholon, Gia Dinh, Thu Dau Mot, Bac Lieu... were well-deserved punitive blows dealt at the criminal schemes and acts of the U.S. aggressors in escalating their war in North Vietnam with their air force, na-

Another outstanding point Another ourstanding point is that the armed forces and people of Tay Ninh have made a long stride forward in their anti-armoured cars tactics, having knocked out of action during Operation Junction City 387 tanks and armoured cars or 48% of the total motorized force thrown into the battle. This is of a major significance in that it has foiled one of the main tactics of the U.S. main tactics of the U.S. tactics, thus dealing a deadly blow to the confide

placed by the American sol-diers in the punch, cover and fire power of the armoured cars and causing forther dealine of their al further decline of their al-ready aaging morale. Along with a victorious fight the armed forces and people of Tay Ninh have done excel-lent self-defence work. Thanks to a high vigiliance, a high sense of secrety and watchfulness over enemy agents as well as a good anti-aircraft and artillery deprotection of civilian pro-perty, they have limited to the minimum fence organization and careful caused by the enemy.

FTER this stunning blow A the U.S. aggressors tried their hardest to conceal their heavy defeats. Severtheless they could but call off the operation. After sustaining repeated and heavy failures at the hands of the Liberation Armed Forces, especially in Dong Pan, Bau Co, Ben Ra and Ta Xia, nearly all U.S. and puppet troops engaged in the opera tion were ordered to leave the battle area on March 13, 14 and 15. Availing them-selves of the enemy's disarray the Liberation Acmed Force the Liberation Armed Forces dealt them another stunning blow at Dong Rum, wiping out or decimating two bat-talions, destroying 72 mil-tary wehicles and 14 heavy artillery pieces and shooting down o nieceste

The armed forces and people of Tay Ninh have won big all-round victories whereas the U.S. has suffered disastrous defeats. However, reactionary and stubborn by nature, the aggres norm by nature, the aggressors are plotting a revenge. In fact they are hatching many wicked schemes against the people of East Nam Boin general and Tay Ninh in

the people of East Nam Bo in general and Tay Ninh in particular.

Immensely inspired by their great achievement, the armed forces and people in Tay Ninh and the whole of East Nam Bo are enhancing East Nam no are ennancing further their vigilance and making all preparations, ready to foil all operations however big of the enemy against the resistance bases while continuously and powerfully at-tacking both the puppet and American troops engaged in the "pacification" campaign in order to win still bigger victories and, with the armed forces and people throughout South Vietnam, make an ade-quate contribution to the complete fiasco of the U.S. second dry-season counter

The invaders wanted to destroy a part of the L.A.F. but far from being able to wipe out even a small L.A.F. unit, they were, instead, heavily trounced, and an important part of their manimum of The invaders wanted power was annihilated. They an attempt to achieve some hope had never come true. Instead, they sustained the heaviest military defeat they had ever experienced, with the result that their political situation became more con-fused, and that they them-selves and their puppets were thrown into even greater panic and amban panic and embarrassment. They tried to ease the pressure on Saigon-Cholon, but their defeats in Tay Ninh only increased it on their Saigon-Cholon defeace-line. They sought to destroy the Resistance hase and the b ing organs of the South namese people, but their failures in Tay Ninh rendered their rear bases more vulne-rable to L.A.F. attacks while

> THE defeats sustained by the U.S. aggressors on the Tay Ninh battle-field, from Operation Attleboro to Operation function City, bespoke their ignomini-ous failure on the main front ous failure on the main from of their second strategic dry-season counter-offensive. They occurred simultaneously with occurred simultaneously with those on other battlefields across South Vietnam.

their command was at a

loss as to what course to be taken to cope with what was in store for them.

Other large-scale Other large-scale opera-tions such as Cadar Falls in Thu Dau Mot. Paul Revere and Sam Honston in the Western High Plateaux. Thayer II in Binh Dinh, Deckhouse V in Ben Tre, Deckhouse V in Quang Ngai

(Continued page 71

VIETNAM COURTER

Principal Crime of the U.S. Imperialists in Vietnam :

TO VIOLATE A PEOPLE'S SOVEREIGNTY AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

ON March 24, 1967, a press conference was held by the Third igating Team of the Investigating Team of the International Tribunal set up by Lord Bertrand Russell to of the International Commis sion for Investigation in Viet nam. The conference, presided over by Mr. Pham Van Bach. Vice-president of the Inves tigation Commission on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam, was attended by numerous home and foreign correspondents. Several members of the first two Commissions spoke at

After voicing atrong con-demnation of the crimes perpetrated by the Americans against the Vietnamese peoperpending the Vietnamese perpending against the Vietnamese of far beyond what we could have imagined." Mr. Lelio Basso, head of the Third Investigation deputy to the Team, deputy to the ian Parliament and memher of the B. Russell Interna

"It is here in Vietnam that following my investigation on U.S. was crimes, I have arrived at this conclusion: those crimes, however serious, are but a secondary aspect of the principal crime, which is outright aggression aimed at suppressing the Vietnamese beoble's right to sell-determine

" In this connection, let us recall the condemnation for-nounced by the Nuremberg Tribunal against the Nazi war criminals: To start a war of aggression is not only an international crime, it is the supreme international crime, which differs from the other war crimes only in that it

Vietnam and the Nazi aggression in Europe, Mr. Basso declared: "Of course the circumstances of aggression are different, for the situation is different. This time, aggression has taken blass according contains them all.",
Drawing a parallel between
U.S. present aggression in
(Continued page 7)

concealing their serious esca-lation in the bombing and

shelling of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and

misleading public opinion which is energetically de-

ditionally the bombing and shelling of the Democratic Republic of Victnam.

m North Vietnam " have further exposed to public opinion the obdurate and perfidious aggressive nature of the U. S. and is making it more strongly condemned by public opinion and increasing its isolation.

The U.S. manocuvre in

manding them to end up

N March 17 aftermoon,
Dr. J. M. Krivine,
general surgeon, Dean
of faculty of Paris Medical
College, Dr. G.B. Nielands,
Professor of biochemistry at
California University, and
wembers of the face. California University, and members of the Investigating Team of the Bertrand Russell International War Crimes Tribunal, and Professor M. Cornil, Belgian lawyer, Pres-





ident of the Brussels Lawyers' Council and member of International Commission Investigation in Vietnam, met Vietnamese and foreign journalists in Hanoi.

Red Cross — A Target for

U. S. Air Attacks

Relating his trip lasting Relating his trip lasting nearly a month to various places in Viet Tri, Vinh Phuc, Bac Thai, Nam Dinh, Thanh Hea, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Vinh Linh and ven to areas where fierce fighting was taking place, Dr. Krivine provided a host Dr. Krivine provided a host of hand facts about U.S. criminal massacre of civilians and bombing and strafing of hospitals schools and churches.

As a surgeon, Dr. Krivine showed particular concern over the disastrous effects of U.S. CBU's. He visited many U.S. CBU's. He visited many bombed hospitals in various provinces and said that the Red Cross, a sign of mankind's medical science recognized by international law for a hundred years now, had be-come a target of U.S. air

(1) The Ba Don sinatorium (Quang Binh province). (2) Nguyen Thi Nhot, 3, wounded on Aug. 11, 1966 at Vinh Trung (Vinh Linh). (3) Traces of steel pellets of U.S. shrapnel bombs on the wall of Tran Tru's house (Quang Binh).

(4) Nguyon Thi Mai, 14, wounded on July 15, 1966 in Ly Ninh hamlet (Quang Binh).

VIETNAM COURIER

NORTH VIETNAM PEOPLE STAND FOURSQUARE BEHIND PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH

Vietnam Fetherland Front

ON March 24, 1067, two March 24, 1667, two days after the publi-cation of President Ho Chi Minh's reply to U.S. President Lyndon B Johnson, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front held an enlarged extraordinary con-fence, at which an important resolution was passed. Here are the main points of this document:

"The Conference unani-

t Posses full assessment with the correct stand expressed in President Ho Chi Mink's reply to U.S. President L.B.

2. Severely condemns the second was blane and acts of the American imperialists and denounces them before world opinion; entirely rejects the deceitful and insolent 'peace-proposals' of the American

3. Calls on the armed forces and the entire people to carry out to the full the sacred appeal launched by President Ho Chi Minh on July 17. tobb : strengthen rolidarity develop to the highest degree the spirit of recolutionary heroism; spirit of recontinuary nerosmi, infil their duties to the latherland; and ever the greated citoris with a view to deteating the U.S. imperialists, deteating the U.S. imperialists, deteating the U.S. interacting the South and reunstying the

4 Calls on all democratic and progressive organizations and all prace-and justice-loving people the world over to condemn the US imperalists' policy of 'sham peace and real war, stay their criminal hands, give even more effective help and support to the Vietnamese broble in their strucel. for independence, freedom and

think of such peridy. I am deeply sorry I am now too old to hold a rifle to shoot The Controlle calls on the American people to cite a strong impelies to their strug-gle against Washington's war at U.S. raiding aircraft. But I have my own way to avenge my daughter and serie my country. I will strive to decreasion in Preferance which is the cause of such heavy losses in human lives and wealth to the American people grow ever more rize to contri-bute to supplying our army".

Mass and Political Organizations and Various Collectives

THE Federation of Trade I mons the Association of lournalists, the National Journalists, the National Liaison Committee of Patri-otic Catholics, the General Association of Protestant Churches, the Association of Musical Composers and Musi-cians, the Association of Architects, the Association or the Dissemination of cience and Technique, the for the Committee of Struggle against lainshed a composign aimed lainshed a cetting b tons of paddy per hectare. Pham Thi Tack's brigade cent political to pre-brigade ten produce to the composition of th Repression of South Vietnamese Intellectuals by the U.S. Imperialists, etc. and numerous collectives all over the country (t) have held meetings, adopted resolutions and issued declarations calling on their members to translate their determination to defeat aggression into concrete is in production and fighting.

Doctor Le Dinh Tham, President of the Vietnam

Committee for the Defence of World Peace :

OHNSON complains that the Washington rulers' desire for peace is not understood, but the whole understood, but the whole world knows perjectly well what they are up to. The whole world knows that for them peace means war, and to negotiate means to force their adversary to bow to their dictate.

a. Our people deeply love peace, but beace cannot be peace, but peace cannot be separated from independence and freedom. So long as the U.S. imperialists U.S. imperialists have not given up their aggressive designs, our people, united as one man, are resolved to march forward, shrink from no sacrifice and hardship, defeat them and drive them out of our beloved consider "

Hoang Thi Lai, 53, a woman peasant of Phu Na hamlet on the outskirts of Hanoi, bombed by U.S. aircraft on August 13, 1000;

All we did was to grow rice, polatoes, raise silkworms, cultivate regetables and flowers.

Luong Thi Mai, a pig-breeder at an agricultural co-operative in Haiphorg, a Labour Heroine:

crocodile tears to hide his crimes, but this will be in vain. The whole world knows about the crimes perpetrated by the Americans in Victnam.

This morning, after hear-ing President Ho Chi Minh's reply to Johnson, our co-cp launched a campaign aimed

to take good care of our

inver seether in me as I

" I fully agree with President Ho Chi Mink. AOW perfutious Johnson's words are: 'a heavy toll in lives lost, in wounds inflicted, in property destroyed, and in simple human misery'. What harm had my Ho Chi Minh's reply to U.S. President Johnson. It is evident that our people will never submit to force, that they will never agree to hold talks under the threat of bombs. In face of the U.S. imperial-ists, there can be only one daughter done to him, before she was killed by his bombs stand: to fight them until at 22 years of age? And what harm had the other 24 what harm had the other 24 dead of our hamles done to him, among them five old men and nine children, all below 12? What havn had Vu Van Luy's family done to him, before they were all killed by his aircraft? How could I forget those

riow cound I forget those of my comrades and fellow-citizens killed by U.S. bombs? How could I help seething with anger at the right of knocked-down limitatings? Of course we shall have to undergo great sufferings, but, I am not afraid. On the contrary, the agrain. On the contrary, the more the sufferings, the greater our hatred for the Yankee aggressors. It is this hatred which has inspired me to produce ever more! It has produce ever more: is now increased my courage tenfold during the fen-odd battles I have waged so far against raiding U.S. aircraft.",

animals and produce ever more meat for our fighters. That's our reply to Johnson".

Pham Van Canh, an emula-tion fighter at the Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Complex:

"U.S. air pirates have raided our works sev-eral times already. But they will never bring us

is they will never oring us to our hines; they will never prevent us from supporting our Southern compatriots' struggle for liberation. We stand ready to hit back at

them, to shoot down ever more
U.S. aircraft. We will remain

at our bosts under all circum

stances, we will strive to produce ever more so as to

bring our contribution to the

struggle against U.S. aggres-

Tren Thi Mai, a woman worker at the Haiphong shipyards and commander of an anti-aircraft battery of the

people's militia:

Professor Vu Cong Hoe, Hanoi Medical College:

TOR us, physicians, our defeat determination to defeat American aggression is expressed through our efforts to defend life, improve the people's health, prevent epidem-ics, and reduce to the ulmost the loss in human lives caused by the enemy. Being leachers, we strive to train many good physicians for the needs of the physicians for the needs of the country, in war time as well as in peace time. Being scientific researchers, we redouble our ejforts to enrich our country's recentific heritage. That is our reply to Johnson, to the American aggressors, so perfidious and so shaneless. We our determination to defeat By our determination to deteat them on the field of science, we want to contribute to showing them that bombs shall merce being us to our buces and that final defeat shall be

Che Lan Vien, poet:

WHEN we read the perfi-dious letter of that assassin Johnson, we

LETTER

FROM SOUTH VIETNAM N.F.L. PRESIDENT NGUYEN HUU THO TO PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH

Me Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Contral Committee of the South Vielnam National Front for Liberation on Mar. 24, sent a letter to President Ho Chi Minh voicing the South Vulnamese people's warm welcome to his reply to U.S. President Johnson. The letter read in part:

"On behalf of the 14 million South Vietnamese and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, I would like to express, sto you and our North Vietnamese kith and kin the deep emotion of the South Vietnam armed forces and people on hearing your reply to U.S. President Johnson.

"... The South Vietnam armed forces and people, highly "... The South Victnam armed forces and people, highly critusiants can dastified, wish to express to you and their kith and kin in the North their absolute confidence, their profound gratitude and iron-like determination to respond to the sacred call of the Fatherland, push forward the sacred war against the U.S. aggressors, for national salvation till complete victory.

"... The entire armed forces and people in South Vietnam, boiling with hatred for the U.S. aggressors, are entirely of one mind with their compatriots in the North. They are resolved to translate President Ho Chi Minh's words into brilliant exploits and make the Johnson clique understand that they cannot hope to use force to subdue such a heroic people as the Vietnamese people!

"There is only one way for them to avoid ignominious failure, that is to stop their aggression, end their air raids the state of the st

The South Vietnam armed forces and people who are enjoying wholehearted assistance from the people of North Vectams and the sympathy and support from the world's vectam and the sympathy and support from the world's property of the sympathy and support from the world's property of the sympathy and support from the world's property of the sympathy of the sympathy and support from the sympathy of t

out of the country.

"We promise to you and our compatriots in the North that however frenied the U.S. Imperialists may be said however bratal war means they may use, the armed forces and people in South Vietnan under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, will fall their pledge never to shrink before difficulties and sacrifices and will fight shoulder to houlder with the North Vietnam and the state of the same that th

immediately thought: we must fight the Yankee aggressors to the end! In face of such hardened and cynical criminals, there can be no other alternative !

Nothing is more precious Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom? Those words of President Ho Chi Minh have gone to our hearts! They are repeated by the father to his son, the wife to her hisband, the elder man to his younger brother".

Do Nhuan, musical compo-

COR me, a musicain, President "POR me, a musicain, President Ho's letter resounds like an epic praising the indomitable spirit of our people, one with an age-old tradition of struggle against foreign invasion and now engaged in a heroic and victorings struggle against 11.8 victorious struggle against U.S.

I shall raise my voice ever I shall vaise my voice ever higher to sing the praise of our anti-U.S. struggle for mational salvatiom. I consider each song a bullet fired at the Yankee aggressors. I will do my utmost to condribute to the victory of our people, to the building of a future which will be for people an eternal spring, full of songs and laughter."

The Commender of the People's Armed Forces of Vinh Linh:

"OVER the past 2 years, the Americans have shrunk from no crime. They have hom-barded our region with aircraft and field artillery, over the provisional military demarca-tion line, and from the seu. They have used all types of aircraft, including B.52 stra tegic bombers. They have sprayed toxic chemicals on crops and populated areas. Every inch of our territory bears the no U.S. war means can intimidate us. We are resolved to lighten our ranks around the Party, the Government and President Ho Chi Minh, and to fight with courage and de termination so as to contribute to defeating American war escalation at all its stages".

(i) In our previous issue, mention was made of the Viet-nam Socialist Party, the Viet-nam Democratic Party, the Labour Youth Union, the Students' Union, the Women's Union, the Hanoi Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, etc. as well as a large number of collectives.

Soviet Leaders Support Vietnamese People's Struggle Against U.S. Aggression

ON March 23, Nguyen Tho Chan, people's just cause will triumph called on I.V. Palecski and I.V. U.S. imperialist aggression. Spiridonov, respectively Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities and Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, at the imperialists has been exposed before the Kremlin.

I.V. Palecski and I.V. Spiridonov namese people's valour and their firm belief that the Vietnamese U.S. aggressors",

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the determination to support the Vict-Demoratic Republic of Vietnam namese people till final victory over

Chairman I.V. Palecski stressed " Today the true face of the U.S. whole world. The American people are very indignant at the present policy of voiced their admiration for the Viet- Johnson ... It is necessary to continue laying bare the criminal war of the Vice-Premier Chen vi

No Matter How Many More U.S. Troops Are Brought In, the U.S. Cannot Avoid Failure in Vietnam

SPEAKING at a reception given on March 23 in Peking by Pa-kistan's Ambassador to China Sultan Mohammad in honour Sultan Mohammad in honour of the Pakistani National Day, Chinese Vice Premier Chen yi severely condemned the U.S. imperialists' scheme for new steps of war escala-tion in Vietnam.

Vice-Premier Chen yi said:

"The Guam meeting held a few days ago by Lyndon Johnson and other U.S. military and government chieflains and attended by the South Victnamese puppels was a war meeting for fewerishty planning war sociation

and pushing the war of aggression against Vielnam to a new stage. The U.S military and government chief-tains as well as their propaganda nathing as well as their propaganda machines are clamouring about their determination to istay the course in Vietnam, increase their aggressor troops from the present 400,000 and more to 500,000 or 600,000, and further step up their wanton bombing and war adventure. However, the more troops the United States throws in, the more disastrous its defeat It can be more disastrous its defeat. It can be said with certainty that U.S. imper-ialism can in no way escape defeat no matter how many more aggressor troops it brings in ".

FOREIGN PRESS OPINION

JOHNSON'S HYPOCRISY LAID BARE

this is the order by U.S.

President Johnson to resume the bombing of the D.R.V. after the Tet truce without

waiting for a reply to his

Krasnaya Zvezda (Soviet Union) March 25, 1967

becoming more and more shameless in 'peace negotia-tion' propaganda while esca-lating the war to a perilous situation. This is clearly

borne out in Johnson's letter made public by the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry on March 21.

He expresses his 'desire to achieve a peaceful settlement' and suggests 'acts of restraint on both sides' as pre-con-

on both sides' as pre-canditions for negotiation. This 'reciprocation' logic is aimed at confusing the aggressor and the victim of aggression, and slurring over U.S. aggression. The American imperialists are the aggressor while the South Vietnamese people the victim and the second of the second

victims of aggression. This is self-evident. Johnson's claim for 'reciprocation' is but a sophism to compel the

KCNA (DPR of Korea),

March 24, 1967

vocal. If the U.S. government really wants these talks, it must first of all stop uncon-

"The U.S. imperialists are

D.R.V. President Ho Chi Minh's letter of February 15, 1967 in answer to U.S. President Johnson's letter of February 8, 1967 on the set-tlement of the Vicinam issue has aroused deep echoes in the foreign press. Opinion in the Soviet Union and other socialist "countries as well throughout the world has condemned U.S. imperialist aggression and subported the just stand of the Vict-namese people expressed in their President's letter which has been reproduced in full by many papers. Excerpts of these comments are given below

"... What is the actual stand of the U.S.? As seen in President Johnson's letter, Washington proposes 'talks' on condition that it could carry on its aggression against the D.R.V., and compel the Vietnamese people to submit to violence. And this is called a 'peace initiative'. ... The Vietnamese people are defending a just cause.
The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are

Victnamese people to surren-der. The Johnson administra-tion cannot escape its respon-sibility for this." determined to support them." Pravda, March 22, 1967 " In Vietnam the American aggressors are fighting not only with lethal weapons but "Washington knows full well that D.R.V. President Ho Chi Minh will be compelled to reject Johnson's absurd conditions. It accordingly wants to lay the blame on the D.R.V. for the resumption of the bombing and the expansion of the war. The reply letter of President Ho Chi Minh is unequiversal If it is the property of the control of the way. with fallacious and deceifful words. No war un-leashed by the United States has been carried out with

so much hypocrisy. Added proof of this is the Active proof of this is the letter sent by U.S. President Johnson to D.R.V. President Ho Chi Minh. Washington is trying to make believe that it is a new American 'peace initiative'. What is the gist of this letter? It the gist of this letter? It speaks of the 'heavy toil already taken by the conflict in lives lost, in wounds inflicted, in property destroyed, and in simple human misery'. But it contains movord to the effect that the responsibility lies with the United States itself. It does refer to the necessity of finding a just and peaceful solution and even proposes direct talks between the D.R.V. and the U.S." but with the condition that American agreements the American agreements of the terminal perfect that the condition that American agreements of the terminal perfect that the term ican aggression on North and South Vietnam could be carried on.

Once again Washington has made it clear that what it wants is not negotiation but the capitulation of the Vietnamese people. A proof of

ditionally its bombing raids and all other acts of war against the D.R.V. This is a matter of course but the U.S. matter of course but the U.S.
only seeks to expand the
war in a serious manner. The
publication of these letters
clearly points out that the
responsibility lies with the
U.S."

Hungarian Nepszabadsag, March 22, 1967

"The Johnson administration is preparing a bloody war and advocates a military solution to set le the Viet-nam issue. Obviously the U.S. is trying by all means to raise the status of the Saigon regime and stabilize the poli-tical situation in South Vietnam "

Polish Tribuna Ludu. March 23, 1967

"President Johnson's letter "President Johnson's letter proposing 'peace talks' while intensifying the aggressive war in Vietnam is but a perfidious manoeuvre to cover up his war designs.

The Lao people fully support the brother Vietnamese people's just stand, good will and determination to fight and to win. President Ho Chi Minh's letter sets a Ho Chi Minh's letter sets as bright example to the peoples struggling against U.S. imperialism. The Lao people sternly condemn the U.S. plot of expanding the war and the 'peace' swindle of the American imperialists.

They consider President They consider President Johnson's letter a perfidious manoeuvre to hoodwink public opinion. It makes the public opinion. It makes the world people all the more disgusted at the wickedness of the Yankee imperialists and determined to expose and condemn them, and drive them into further isolation. The more wicked they are, the heavier their defeats, such is the result they cannot

March 26, 1067

A TOKEN OF NORTH-SOUTH KINSHIP

PUNITIVE SHELLING OF U.S. ARTILLERY POSITION IN GIO LINH

AT 6 p. m. on March 20 U.S. batteries at Doc Mieu fired scores of wherever they ran to, knock-ing them down by scores. The lorry parking grounds were also hit, dozens of cannon shells on the northern bank of the Ben Hai river. The people in Gio Linh where the aggressors' artillery was deployed were deeply grieved as they watched the aggres-sors commit new crimes against their relatives and compatriots on the other side of the demarcation river. The Liberation fighters who were closely following the move-ment of the enemy bit their lips to contain their anger and marked the enemy's gun sites on their map. "They sites on their map. "They who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind," said one of

All of a sudden blue, yellow All of a sudden blue, yellow and red flashes streaked into the artillery position of the enemy at Doc Micu amidst thunderous explosions. It was 6.20 p.m., that is one minute after the U.S. opened its artillery fire on Vinh Linh. H., a scout of the Liberation Armed Forces, stood up in intense astonishment. What happens, who is firing He wondered. But he soon knew whole story and shouted in great excitement, clapping his hands: "Comrades, it is our brothers over there!" Showers of fire descended on the U.S. base which seemed to rock under the impact of the blow. The villagers were moved to tears. Many came out of their shelters and joined in the cheers.

What a piteous turn of affairs for the U.S. aggresors! Not a single piece of their much-vaunted artillery could speak up under the deluge of speak up under the deluge of the V.P.A. fire. U.S. gunners ran for their life into dug-outs or hedgerows, leaving their guns to the mercy of the V.P.A. artillery. But it was too late. Many were killed right under the barrels of their guns. Others were burned to death in their trenches. U.S. marines could not escape either. The artil-lery shelling from the North swooped down on their

vehicles were blown to pieces Each volley from the North striking at the U.S. greeted by cheers of the peo-ple who wished it to last for hours. One of the volleys fell on the landing pad for fell on the landing pad for helicopters, tearing to pieces many of them. The whole of Gio Linh felt gratified. They wished that the people on the other bank could also see with their own eyes the punitive thunder blows raining on the menu. raining on the enemy. Before the U.S. aggressors

Hefore the U.S. aggressors at Doc Mieu recovered from the March ao night stunning blows another artillery pounding swooped down on them at 1.30 a.m. on the following day, destroying what remained at the artillery position at Doc Mieu which was now stream with twisted swe at Doc mice which was now strewn with twisted gun barrels, wrecks of helicopters and amphibious cars and carcasses of burnt military vehicles. The remnant troops crouched low in their fortili-

for help.

By now, at unit X. of the Liberation Armed Forces a scout had returned and reported that he had spotted an enemy convoy carrying supplies to the Doc Mieu position. After a short pow-wow at the command staff the commander gave order to

the commander gave order to intercept the enemy reinforce-ments as a practical deed to welcome the retaliatory punitive blows dealt at the U.S. aggressors by the V.P.A. in North Vietnam. At about 2,50 a.m. the convoy fell into an ambush intense fire the Liberation lightiese dashed forward and engagged the enemy in close engaged the enemy in close combat, putting out of action the whole convoy composed of 15 ammunition-loaded lorries and to G.I.'s.

At daybreak, about 70 helicopter sorties were flown to the U.S. gun site bringing reinforcements and evacuating the dead and the wounded.

Throughout that day the U.S. blocked all access to the gun position in Doc Mieu in an attempt to conceal their losses. But how can you hide

Artillerymen of the Victname. People's Army in Vinh Linh (north of the 17th parallel).



Prince SOUPHANOUVONG: THE LAO ARMED FORCES AND PEOPLE WILL CERTAINLY FOIL ALL NEW U. S. - PUPPET WAR PLOTS AND PLANS

> contradictions deepened and grew more and more acute

"Last year saw the rapid growth of the Lao patriotic lores. The bloe of national unity, symbolized by the alliance between the Neo Lao Haksal and the patriotic neutralist forces, became more and more solid. In spite of violent enemy attacks, the liberated years was enemy.

liberated zone was main

nnerated zone was main-tained and consolidated in all fields. The international prestige of the Neo Lao Haksai further increased. The anti-U.S. struggle for

national salvation of the Lao

During his recent visit to the liberated zone of Laos, a cor-respondent of Radio The Voice of Victuani had a recorded interview with Prince Souphainterview with Princ Solpha-nouvong, Chairman of the C.C. of the Neo Lao Haksat and Vice Primier of the Lao Tripartite National Union Government, on problems re-lating to the Lao situation. Below are exceepts from Prince Sanhhanourour's auswers .Ed.

N nato, parallel with the escalation and expansion of the war of aggression against Vietnam and the intensification of provocative attacks against the Kingdon of Cambodia, the U.S. imperialists stepped up their special war in Laos. However, se patriotic forces and people Laos closely united fighting resolutely, reduced all plots and acts of aggression by the U.S. imperalists and the traitorous puppet clique to ignominious failure, driving them into passivity and confusion, militarily and politically.

"Last year, the Lau armed forces and people foiled the enemy nibbling attacks on the liberated zone, destroyed many important gangs of bandits, wiped out nearly

tained defeat after defeat, the U.S. imperialists still obdurately continued to obdurately continued to rush headlong onto the war path. But since the blight-ning of this year, the Lao people and their armed forces have dealt hard blows at them and their lackeys and won great victories. In 1967, their great the the Lao people's anti-U.S. struggle will be harder and fiercer. But under the correct leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat, with their tradition of un struggle, the Lao undannted tradition of undanned struggle, the Lao armed forces and people, always rigilant and united as one, fearless of sacrifices and hardships, will certainly foil all war plots and plans of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and win glorious victories. 171 U.S. planes had been brought down or destroyed in Laos. In the political field, confusion and corruption developed among the U.S. stronges in an extremely serious manner. Their inner

"Although they had sus-

"To put it in a nutshell, the U.S. imperialists must respect and strictly imple-ment the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the agreements agreements reached by factions in Laos, end their aggression and intervention in Laps and let the Lao people settle their internal affairs by themselves peaceful negotiations between the parties concerned".

IN THE LIBERATED REGIONS OF LAGS

1. Prince Souphanowong, President of the Neo Lao Huksat and Vice-President of the Lao National Union Trinational salvation of the Lao people received stronger and stronger approval and support from the socialist countries, the people of South-East Asia, the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and peace-lovers' around the world. partite Government, visiting a

rillage.
2. Guerillas setting a spiked trab The harvest is in full

wing.
4. A complementary education class.





News from THAILAND

REACTIONARY THAI RULERS' SUBSERVIENCE TO U.S. AGGRESSORS IN VIETNAM CONDEMNED

OMMENTING on public admission by reactionary Thai rulers that they have allowed the U.S. Air Force to use bases in Thai-land for attacks against North Vietnam. The Voice of the People of Thailand on March 14 sternly condemned the reactionary Thanom-Pra- for

phas clique for trampling upon the Thai people's aspi-ration, betraying national in-terests and serving the U.S. sion against the D.R.V.

The Radio pointed out: "The use of air bases in Thai land by the U.S. imperialists for air strikes against the

D.R.V. groves that they have escalated their war of aggression in Vietnam to a degree. By allowing U.S. piratic planes to take off from Thailand and filly raiding missions over the D.R.V., the reactionary Thanom-Praphas clique has publicly exposed them-selves as the enemy of the Vietnamese people'

The Radio emphasized "The Thai people are resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people to drive the U.S. aggressors out of South-East Asia. They will resolutely remove U.S. military bases in Thai-

News from

HEAD OF STATE NORODOM SIHANOUK CALLS ON THE ENTIRE KHMER PEOPLE RESOLUTELY TO OPPOSE THE UNITED STATES

March 13, 1967, Cambo-dian Head of State Norodom Sihanouk vehement denounced and condemn denounced and condemned the U.S. for plotting a coup d'etat in Cambodia to muede its head of state, and compel its government to give up its policy of pease and neutrality in an attempt to turn this country into a U.S.

After pointing out that the CIA has master-minded sub-versive plots in several Asian and African countries, Head of State Norodom Sibanouk reveals that recently an Amer-ican' called Maccolm has disclosed a CIA plot to use

reactionaries in Cambodia to carry out acts of sabotage and subversion. These reacand shoversion. Intese reac-tionaries have co-operated with American henchmen in South Vietnam to prepare a coup d'etat in Cambodia aimed at murdering its Head of State Norodom Shanouk. According to Maccolm the C.I.A. has plotted to over-throw Indonesia's President Sukarno for the last two vears.

Head of State Norodom Sihancuk stressed that together with the Khmer people he will fight to the end and will

MAIN FACTS AND EVENTS IN MARCH 1967

1. 2nd anniversary of Indo-Chinese People's Conference. 3. - Statement from D.R.V. Foreign Ministry condemning

- Attacks on U.S. 175-mm artillery positions at Gio Linh (Quang Tri). 3. Ambush on the enemy at Ta Kim, 5km northwest

of Huong Hoa, wiping out 295 men including 180 Amer-8. T. A.F. mortar attack on Chu Lai air base destroy

ing 32 jets and wiping out 165 Americans (mostly Air Force officers).

Strike by Australian seamen at major ports throughout the country in protest against U.S. arms shipment to-south Vietnam.

9. Violent attack on a column of enemy troops involved in Operation Junction City at Ben Ra (northwestern Tay Ninh) completely destroying a C.P. and 300 G.I.'s. 10. Attack on 2 U.S. companies northwest of Bau Co inflicting 170 casualties on them, destroying 52 tary vehicles and four 175-mm howitzers.

— Surprise attack on Dong Pan base camp (on Highway No 4) wiping out more than 300 G.l.'s, destroying 152 military vehicles (including 42 tanks and armoured personnel carriers) and blasting eleven 105-mm howitzers and 106-mm mortars.

13 - Attacks on 3 puppet positions at Huong My (Ben Tre) wiping out 300 f Publication by N.F.L. permanent representation in North Victnam of the pamphlet on the U.S. "burn all, kill all, destroy all" policy in South Victnam.

18 — Publication by D.R.V. Foreign Ministry of Johnson's letter to President Ho Chi Minh and the latter's reply. — Attack on and Beigade, U.S. 24th Infantry, at Dong Du wiping out 300 G.I.'s, burning an ammunition damp and a gasoline depot, and destroying to sirreraft, 36 military vehicles, three 203-mm guns, 100 barracks and the whole communication centre.

19 - 17th anniversary of Vietnam's Nation-Wide Anti-

Fit—Destruction of a U.S. multi-battalion force at Bau Bang (4th time) composed of 3 infantry and armoured battalions, destroying 100 military vehicles (including 54

20. Guam meeting of Johnson and Saigon puppers to liscuss war intensification in Vietnam.

21. Complete destruction of one battalion and serious damage to another at Dong Rum (30 km northeast of Tay Ninh); 72 military vehicles, fourteen 105-mm and 155-mm howitzers detroyed, and 9 planes shot down.

— Shelling of U.S. artillery positions at Doc Mieu (Gio Linh) destroying seventeen 175-mm guns, 57 military vehicles and 5 choppers.

24 Ambush on an enemy military convoy between Chu and Da Nang destroying 84 vehicles.

26. New street demonstration in Saigon by 3,000 Buddhist monks and believers against Thieu-Ky junta. 27.—Statement from D.R.V. Foreign Ministry spokesman on U Thant's declaration and on the so-called "25 peace efforts of the U.S.".

. - March by 15,000 Londoners against U.S. aggression

Principal Crime...

(Continued from page 3)

to new methods, i.e. an attempt to turn a temporary situation which was to last only two years as stipulated by the united mas to tast only two years as stipulated by the Geneva Agreements, into a definitive one, to perpetuate the division of the country contrary to the letter and spirit of the said agreements, to invent a State which did not evict in the said agreements, to invent a State which did not evict in the said of the said agreements. exist in the eve of international law, and at the same time, to place it, by means of SEATO, under a military protection prohibited by the same agree-ments, which the United States, while not being one of the signatories, has pledged herself reshect

Speaking of the just strug-gle waged by the Vietnamese people, Mr. Basso said:

"That is why the war now unfolding in Victnam is at the same time your national struggle for liberation and a struggle proceed by the same time." struggle for liberation and a struggle waged by all the peoples of the world against the most serious menace wer hanging over their future, for no imperialism has hitherto accumulated in its hands such enormous power of aggression and destruction

Mr. Lelio Basso praised the fighting spirit of the ordinary people of Vietnam, who are living a "well-nigh legendary opic". He paid tribute to the achievements recorded by the D.R.V. in spite of the hard wartime conditions: "Neither of the gims pursued by the Americans in their bombing. of the gams pursued by the dmericans in their bombing, viz. to disrupt, your material ife and impair your marele, has been reached. It is the contrary which has happened. Production has been increased and the people's fighting spiril is former than ever."

jurist having assigned himself the task of to himself the task of searching for truth and justice, the American pro-fessor Hugh R. Manes also wanted to express his views and impressions as an ordinary man. Said he in substance: "We know that nary name, substance: "We know that American bombings aim at inlimidating and terrorising inclinations are beople so as e Vietnamese people so as make them bow their heads. But on many occasions, I have heard mothers, fathers, or even little children saying in a determined voice that

the dead shall be avenged. I wonder if my compatriots realize what the U.S. has reasize what the U.S. has been doing, for this determination is no isolated case but common to an entire people. I wonder what I should do to make my compatriots reasize that the more the U.S. intensifies the bombine the worse bombing, the more production here will increase, the more schools will be built, and the more resolved the Vietnamese will be "

Asked if U.S. aggression in South Victnam is really prompted by the desire to "defend freedom", as claimed by the U.S. leaders, Mr. Hugh Manes drew a comparison between the fine things he had observed in the D.R.V. and what is going on in the Uni ask my own compatriots why is it that poverty is rampant in a rich and powerful country, whereas a small country at war caters for the needs of all her people?"

Professor José Rodriguez, a Chilean lawyer, member of the International Inves-tigation Commission, said:

tigation Commission, salci"In Victiann, I have
winted fourse and village
that had been completely
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only at military targets.
The case with
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with its withs and aspirathe right to live in accordance with its usishes and aspira-tions." Voicing condemnation of U.S. aggression, he warn-ed: "The world must know that it is facing a tragedy due to Narism, that Narism which the Americans themselves had condemned and jought against. There is plenty of evidence of this.".

After recounting what he had seen concerning the crimes committed by U.S. aircraft

figures, the L.A.F. have launched more than 50 big attacks on the enemy bases

(half as many again as in the last dry season), wiping out more than 10,000 troops,

including 12 whole battalions. The hammering blows they struck at the enemy bases at Long Binh, Tan Son Nhat,

Pleiku. Da Naug, Chu Lai, Dau Tieng, Gio Linh and so on carried the same weight as those administered to the

invaders in Tay Ninh, Thu Dau Mot, the Western High Plateaux and Binh Dinh.

against the people of Vietnam, sir Pak In Kon, Secretary General of the Association of Korean Jurists, posed this question: "What are the reasons behind U.S. actions?" And he said: "The heart of the matter is that the U.S. imperialists want to the people of Vietnam, To attain this and, they have shrunk from nothing in order to intensify the war, even resorting to deceifful ' peace proposals'. In fact they are but wolves donning the coats of lambs, but wolves on the masks of beautiful

The Korean jurist stressed The Korean jurist stressed that "aggression is the most serious crime condemned by international law. It has been said over and over again that the U.S. imperialists have committed in Vietnam crimes against peace and humanity.
This is entirely true. But what is the origin of their crimes?
One may assert that the crime perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists is essentially that of

The last speaker was the French jurist Joe Nordman, Secretary General of the International Association of Democratic Jurists. Dealing with a burning question, h declared :

At the time the present conference is being held, world opinion is interested first and foremost in President Ho Chi Minh's vebly to U.S. Presiden Johnson's letter. Our delegation, which has just toured the country for z5 days, cannot but be struck by the extreme correctness of President Ho's reply. Of the monstrous U.S. crimes he mentioned in his teller, we are the eye-witnesses. When the President asks: Who has perpetrated those crimes?' the answer is evident in our the answer is evident in our minds, as well as in the opinion of the whole world. It is U.S. aircraft which have bombed towns and villages, threatened the lives of peasants working in the fields, infringed the air-space of the D.R.V., an inde-pendent and sovereign country. And when the Fresident decla-And when the President decla-res: 'Our people will never accept talks under the threat of bombs', we know that this is the feeling not only of the government but of the entire people. Your people are writing pages that are among the most glorious ones in manhind's history. Your cause is upheld by the whole of manhind'.

Repeated Victories...

soldiers sakus meethwest of

the provincial town.

On the night of Mar. 20

many positions north of the province were mortared 62 G.L's were killed and

Despite all their efforts

situation in other theatres?

wounded. In Binh Dinh province Mar. 6, the L.A.F. put out of action nearly one whole U.S. battalion in Phy My

' In Onang Ngai province: On the night of Mar. 11, the L.A.F. completely wiped out a pupper security guard and multis training centre. 2km from the provincial town

On the night of Mar 17 the LA.F. almost entirely knocked down r puppet com-pany in a position fokm from the provincial tuwn near the sea.

In Quang Nam province: According to the latest news from GPX (Libera-tion Press Agency), on the second attack against Da Nang air base within 17 days (Mar. 15), the L.A.F. knocked out 586 G.I.'s, destroyed 16 jets, 31 military vehicles of various kinds, and set afire

On Mar. 24, the L.A.F. annihilated nearly a whol truck convoy just leaving Chu Lai for Da Nang. According to GPX 127 military vehicles were destroyed, 2

companies annihilated In Thua Thien province: On the night of Mar. 10, the L.A.F. thoroughly smashed Phu Thu military subsector in Phu Vang district: 1 security guard company was done away with and 4 platoons heavily decimated.

In Quang Tri province: On Mar. 16, the L.A.F. put out of action 64 G.I.'s 5km northwest of Khe Sanh. On Mar. 21, the L.A.F. annihilated 15 ammunition trucks near Doc Mieu in co-ordination with a V.P.A. artillery pounding from north of the demilitarized

zone to punish the U.S. artillery position at Gio Linh. On Mar. 24, the L.A.F. destroyed 115 American

Thus the Americans suffered heavy defeats on the main battlefield. What was their in the cossial plains from Binh Dah province north-

to "pacify" the coastal areas of these four provinces defend such major bases Chu Lai and Da Nang. as Chu Laf and Ba Nang.
the Yankoes could not
prevent the latter from
being attacked three times
within 17 days [Feb. 27,
Mar. 5 and 15]. The loss
of 1750 Americans killed
and wounded and the
destruction of 142 planes

destruction of 142 planes and 232 military vehicles of various types together with the above mentioned setbacks spell the doom of the U.S. strategic designs there, and throughout South Vietnam as well.

In the Mekong River Dolta The U.S. oth Infantry Division in the Mekong River Delta did not fare any better than other U.S. It was soundly beater

while splitting in small units to help the puppets in their "pacification" task. On the night of Mar. 7, the L.A.F. mortared the 3rd Brigade base in Chau Thanh district. My Tho province, inflicting upon it more than

15u cas talties On Mar. u, over 70 bthers

were put out of action in Can Duoc district, 30km south of Saigon.

On the night of Mar. 14, platoon was completely platoon was completely wiped out 20km southwest of Saigon.

On the night of Mar. 19. the L.A.F. attacked an enemy escampment at Rach Kien, knocking down r company.

On Mar. 20, the L.A.F. assaulted an enemy base 15km west of Saigon. The Yankees admitted 35 killed and wounded.

Thus the more the enemy gets involved in the Mekong Delta, the more he is bogged down and doomed to failure.

the current campaign, twice

U.S. Biggest...

defeated the aggressors on raiding operations but also attacked them right at their bases or deep in their big lairs. In the current dry season, since Oct. 1966, according to still incomplete figures, the L. A. F. havelaunched more than 50 big the resourceful co-ordination among their various kinds of troops and by their versatile and creative forms and and creative forms and methods of fighting, combin-ing large- and small - and actions, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people have acquired very abundant ex-periences, enabling them to foil all enemy operations, on any scale and of any size. It is clear that in countering the enemy operations, the enemy troops to fight battles of their own choice. In this way they have driven the enemy into the defensive from beginning to end, so much so that when the raiders move out to se and destroy the L.A.F., latter are nowhere to be found, but whenever the L.A.F. give battle, the enemy is only bound to be wiped

WHETHER on the main operational theatre of the enemy's second dry-season counter-offensive or not, the South Vietnamese The L.A.F. have not only

ries. In East Nam Bo, with the Tay Ninh and Thu Dau Mot - Gia Dinh victories which foiled the three U.S. operations - Allitebro, Junc-tion Gily and Cedar Falls -the L.A.F. wiped out nearly 15,000 enemy troops, mostly High Dish in the Western High Publish of the Western High Plateaux, in two successive victories on the banks of Sa Thay river, the L.A.F. wiped out or decimated one battalion and nearly 30 companies of enemy troops. In the plain of South Trung Bo (Central Vietnam), with a series of successes in Ouang Ngai and Binh Dinh L.A.F. have wiped out o decimated more than to U.S. puppet battalions and dozens of companies. In the Mekong Delta, in the first three months of this year alone, and only in some battles in Ben Tre, Can Tho, My Tho, Tra Vinh and Bac Lien, the L.A.F. put out of action 6 battalions and dozens of companies of puppet troops. In their emulation to record outstanding military succes-Trung Bo have since Nov.

battles in Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan and Lam Dong, wiping out or inflicting heavy losses on dozens of enemy compa-nies. In Quang Tri and Thua Thien, by their powerful attacks, the L.A.F. have struck fear into the enemy's heart and destroyed dozens of heart and destroyed dozens of U.S. companies. Most recently on March 20, in retaliation for U.S. use of guns based in South Vietnam to shell the North artillery units of the Vietnam People's Army, in close co-ordination with the people of Vinh Linh struck hard, wiping out 1,070 Yankees and destroying 17 artillery pieces, 57 military vehicles and 5 helicopters in

Maintaining their offensive, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people have inflict-ed defeats on the enemy on all battlefields. The U.S. imperialists are sustaining heavy setbacks and now find them selves neck-deep in the bog in their second dry-season counter-offensive. Compared counter-offensive. with the first dry-season counter-offensive, the U.S. aggressors are committing to

as many troops, three times as many cannons and motor-ized units and one time and half as many aircraft. But after only several months of of a contest with the L.A.F. the U.S. aggressors now find their battle array pushed back farther than in the previous operation. Though this time their goals — "search-and-destroy", "pac-"search-and-destroy" pac-ification "nibbing at the liberated zone and stabili-zation of their rear are more modest than previously, they remain out of reach. They have tried hard to regain the initiative, but the result is an aggravation of their passive position. All that has disposed of their mythical claims that they have been making progress, militarily and politically. The military successes of the Tay Ninh army and people in fighting off Opera-tion Junction City as well as the victories won by the South Vietnam L.A.F. and people on all battlefields over recent days are of a decisive significance regarding the fail-ure of the U.S. second dry-

SOUTH VIETNAM MILITARY SITUATION SINCE MID-MARCH

REPEATED VICTORIES OF THE L.A.F. IN ALL THEATRES OF OPERATIONS

The L.A.F. Annihilated and Badly Mauled 6 Enemy Battalions within 3 Days (Mar.15-21, 1967) :

- 3 U.S. Infantry and Motorized Battalions Wiped Out, 54 Tanks and Armoured Cars and 46 Other Military Vehicles Destroyed at Bau Bang (Mar. 19).
- 1 Puppet Battalion Wiped Out 80km East-Northeast of Saigon (Mgr. 21).
- 1 U.S. Battalion Knocked Down and Another Decimated 30km Northeast of Tay Ninh (Mer. 21).

N Mar. 1967, the Tay Ninh L.A.F. feiled the biggest ever American "Bearch-and-destroy" operation (Junction City) inflicting upon the enemy 8,300 casual-

Defeated in Tay Ninh, the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division hurriedly withdrew to its base at Dong Du, Cu Chi district, only to receive another hammer blow at 18.45 hours on Mar. 15. With artillery fire, the L.A.F. put out of action more than 300 of the enemy, demolished and damaged to aircraft, 36 military vehicles of various kinds, three asymm gans and the whole signal service of the brigade command.

of the brigade command.

The Yankees were still clamouring that in the function City sweep they had blotted the L.A.F. base off

the map and compelled the adversary to split his forces and engage in small operations, when:

ations, when:

On Mar. 19 the L.A.F.
smashed a combat team comprising I infantry and 2
motorized battalions along
with 100 military vehicles of
various types at Bau Bang,
70km north of Saigon.

On Mar. 21, they ground down another U.S. battalion and whittled away another, 30km north of Tay Ninh.

On the same day, they knocked out I puppet rangers battalion between Gia Rai and Suoi Cat, Bien Hoa province, 80km east-northeast of Saigon.

(Continued page 7)

BAU BANG, Biggest U.S. Failure Since the Dry Season Began

WITHIN 48 hours, the LA.F. and people in LA.F. and people in successful with the second U.S. and U.S.

With the Isan Isang victory, the LA.F. set a new record in the number of enemy troops wiped out in a single battle: in an hour, and in the control of the connation of the conand motorized troops were put out of action, over too military whiches determent of the conmitted of the conput out of action, over too military which is of victory was not less brilliant: in or minutes, a U.S. battalion was put out of decimated. These offensively against enemy encampnents showed the strides taken by the control of the contr

Gallant in action, unheard and unseen in their mancenvers and promoting, the surprise factor, the L.A.F. were able from the start to hit enemy key points, disrupting the U.S. command and crippling its fire power set-up, rapidly wiping out enemy forces.

Hau Bang and Dong Rum proved that the A.R. I have been that the A.R. I have been the A.R. I have been the A.R. I have been the acceptance of the A.R. I have been the A.R. I have

Junction City was being fought off, the base of Bau Bang and the Doug Rum encampments were fercely attacked. The enemy had to cope with several on-slaughts at a time. The total cope with several orbit LD. sent to the rescue of the 1st LD. was badly mauled.

With the 4th victory at Bau Bang, the victories of Dong Rum, Da Nang, Tay Nguyen and Highway Tay Nguyen and Creatively various operational tactics and knocked out an important part of enemy forces. They could annihilate in a single could annihilate in a single table of the combat group.

The L.A.F. not any seignd out U.S. minstry smits but also modern war means, destroying hundreds of planes, military vehicles planes armoured cars, and tens of big guns. They took as largetis enemy secampnents, armoured cars, and tens of big guns. They took as largetis enemy secampnents of the control of t

The victory of Bau Bang has foreshadowed the annihas foreshadowed the annihas Baug and Dong Rum Hau Baug and Dong Rum Hau Baug and Dong Rum have given the lie to U.S. propagands that American military progress had forced on, small-unit actions and guerilla warfare. They were due pushshnent for the due pushshnent for the due pushshnent for the growth of the progress of their new rescalation goats their new rescalation.



NEW U.S. ESCALATION DULY PUNISHED BY NORTH VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE

— The Vinh Linh Armed Forces and People on Mar. 20 Night and Mar. 21 Pounded South-Based U.S. Artillery Positions Which Had Been Shelling the North across to PART: 1,1010 U.S. Troops Killed or Wounded 1,102 Willed Process

- On Mar. 17 and 25 U.S. Destroyers Stoddard and Osbourn Damaged in Bac Bo Gulf

To retrieve their setbacks in the war of aggression against South Vietnam, parallel with intensified air and naval attacks on North Vietnam, since Feb. 22, 1067, the U.S. aggressors have been been supported by the second secon

on D.R.V. VEILING,

On Feb, 36, the Linison
Mission of the V.P.A. High
Command energetically protested against this piratical
act of the U.S. aggressor,
condemning their new, extremely serious act of war excolation. The U.S. aggressor,
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To punish this new U.S. set of wer casanton, as it is no hours of the mediately after an artillery shelling was unleashed by the mediately after an artillery shelling was unleashed by the memory from south of the way. The memory from south of the way was not to be a supported by the south of the way of the memory guns. V.P.A. artillery accurately pounded U.S. gun sites and the stability and the communication of the was not to be a supported by the support of the work of the way o

According to preliminary reports, the Vinh Linh armed forces and people wiped out 1,070 G.I.'s, destroyed 17 arthery pieces including four the property of the property venicles of the property of the venicles of the property of the including 22 armoured carbon including 22 armoured carbon including 22 armoured carbon blasted 5 choppers, and set a gasoline dump and large quantities of military equipment on fire.

Two days earlier, on Mar. 17, at 14:30 hours an intruding U.S. aircraft was brought down over northern Quang Binh. 15 minutes later, the U.S. destroyer Stoddard tried to retaliate but was bit and damaged by the local armed forces and people. It hurriedly fled southward.

ly fled southward.

Eight days later, on Mar.
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batteries were damaged.

During the same period in which they meted out punishments to the U.S. aggressors for their artillery and naval bombardment of the North, the local armed forces and people brought down 6 air craft in the 3 days ending Mar. 26, 20 them respectively at nightfall and midnight.